
The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Sharon F. Lyles.

DIGEST

Present law (R.S. 32:75) provides that no vehicle shall be driven to the left side of the center of the highway in passing another vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless such left side is clearly visible and is free of oncoming traffic.

Present law (R.S. 32:79) provides that whenever any roadway has been divided into two or more clearly marked lanes for traffic, a vehicle shall be driven as nearly as practicable entirely within a single lane and shall not be moved from such lanes until the driver has determined he can do so safely and that drivers shall obey all signs directing traffic to move in a particular direction.

Present law (R.S. 32:103) provides that no person shall move a vehicle which is stopped, standing, or parked unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

Present law (R.S. 32:104) provides that no person shall turn a vehicle at an intersection unless the vehicle is in proper position upon the roadway, or turn a vehicle to enter a private road or driveway, or otherwise turn a vehicle from a direct course or move right or left upon a roadway unless and until such movement can be made with reasonable safety.

Present law (R.S. 32:121) provides that when two vehicles approach or enter an intersection from different highways at approximately the same time, the driver of the vehicle on the left shall yield the right-of-way to the vehicle on the right.

Present law (R.S. 32:122) provides that the driver of a vehicle within an intersection intending to turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to all vehicles approaching from the opposite directions which are within the intersection or so close thereto as to constitute an immediate hazard.

Present law (R.S. 32:123) provides procedures by which vehicles shall stop at stop and yield signs.

Present law (R.S. 32:123 (E)) provides that any person who is found guilty of or pleads guilty or nolo contendere to a violation of failure to yield or stop at a stop sign or yield sign shall be subject to the following penalties:

- (1) If the violation results in the injury of another person, the offender shall be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 and may be subjected to a driver's license suspension for a period up to 90 days, or both.
- (2) If the violation results in the serious bodily injury of another person, the offender shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and may be subjected to a driver's license

suspension for a period up to 180 days, or both, and may be subjected to imprisonment up to 6 months.

- (3) If the violation results in the death of another person, the offender shall be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 and may be subjected to a driver's license suspension for a period up to 360 days, or both, and may be subjected to imprisonment up to 12 months.

Present law (R.S. 32:124) provides the driver of a vehicle about to enter or cross a highway from a private road, driveway, alley, or building, shall stop immediately prior to driving onto a sidewalk or onto the sidewalk area extending across any alleyway or driveway, and shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian as may be necessary to avoid collision, and shall yield the right-of-way to all approaching vehicles so close as to constitute an immediate hazard.

Present law (R.S. 32:125) provides that upon the immediate approach of an authorized emergency vehicle making use of audible or visual signals, or of a police vehicle properly and lawfully making use of an audible signal only, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way.

Present law (R.S. 32:125(D)) provides that upon conviction of present law, a person is subject to a fine not to exceed \$200.

Present law (R.S. 32:171) provides that when any person driving a motor vehicle approaches a railroad grade crossing under a number of circumstances, the driver of such vehicle shall stop and not proceed until he can do so safely.

Present law (R.S. 32:171(F)) provides that any person who violates any provision of present law about approaching a railroad grade crossing shall be fined as follows:

- (1) On first offense, the fine shall be not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both. In addition, the person in violation shall be required to attend an Operation Lifesaver Course to be given by a certified Operation Lifesaver presenter within 180 days after adjudication of the citation.
- (2) On second and each subsequent offense, the fine shall not be more than \$500 or imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both. In addition, the person in violation shall be required to attend a one-day safe driver's course designed by Operation Lifesaver within 180 days after adjudication of the citation.
- (3) Any person who violates any provision of present law by racing a train to a railroad crossing and thereby causes immediate danger to any railroad crew member, the general public, or damage to any property in the immediate vicinity of the crossing shall be fined not more than \$1,000. In addition, the person in violation shall be required to attend a one-day safe driver's course designed by Operation Lifesaver within 180 days after the adjudication of the citation.

- (4) If a violator fails to attend any safe driving courses required for a violation of present law, the office of motor vehicles shall suspend such violator's driving privileges for a period of 30 days.

Present law (R.S. 32:203) provides that any person operating a motor vehicle upon a bicycle lane shall yield the right-of-way to all bicycles and electric mobility aids within the bicycle lane.

Present law (R.S. 32:212) provides that when traffic-control signals are not in place or not in operation, the driver of a vehicle shall yield the right-of-way to a pedestrian crossing the roadway within a crosswalk when the pedestrian is upon the half of the roadway upon which the vehicle is traveling or when the pedestrian is approaching closely from the opposite half of the roadway as to be in danger.

Present law (R.S. 32:219) provides that the driver of a motor vehicle emerging from or entering an alley, private road or driveway, or building shall yield the right-of-way to any pedestrian approaching on any sidewalk extending across such alley, road, or driveway, or building entrance.

Present law (R.S. 32:57(A)) provides that the penalty for a first violation of present law is a fine of not more than \$175 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days, or both, unless otherwise specifically provided. A subsequent violation shall be punishable by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 90 days, or both.

Proposed law amends R.S. 32:57(A) and 125(D) and enacts R.S. 32:171(F)(5) to provide additional penalties for various traffic violations resulting in serious bodily injury or death to persons who are found guilty of or plead nolo contendere to violations of R.S. 32:75, 79, 103, 104, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 171, 203, 212, or 219 as follows:

- (1) If the violation results in the injury of another person, the fine is not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 and a possible driver's license suspension for a period of up to 90 days, or both.
- (2) If the violation results in the serious bodily injury of another person, the fine is not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 and a possible driver's license suspension for a period of up to 180 days, or both. The offender may be subjected to imprisonment up to 6 months.
- (3) If the violation results in the death of another person, the fine is not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000 and a possible driver's license suspension for a period up to 360 days, or both. The offender may be subjected to imprisonment up to 12 months.
- (4) The penalties above are in addition to the penalties contained in present law.

Proposed law repeals present law (R.S. 32:123(E)) and substitutes penalties provided by proposed law (R.S. 32:57(A)(2)) which are the same.

Proposed law shall be known as the "2012 Pickholtz Act".

Effective date August 1, 2012.

(Amends R.S. 32:57(A) and 125(D); adds R.S. 32:171(F)(5); repeals R.S. 32:123(E))